

and; like the works of Homer and Shakespeare, must be judged by a special standard. In the early Renaissance the symbolical spirit of the church was embodied, but such was not the case in the later productions of this style. Goethe, a true artist and an impartial critic, thus expresses himself on this subject: "Christian art might have reached the height of antique art, but under the Reformation rule the buoyant force had become weaker. Mighty protectors she still had, but they could not replace the spirit of sanctity, the

sacred essence which had fled from the temples."

Gothic architecture is then the style *par excellence* for religious purposes. For other purposes it compares very favorably with the other styles, and in conclusion we may well say with the critic Lotze: "If we consider the religious life as the centre of our ideal culture, only the Gothic, (and perhaps the Roman) style possesses sufficient flexibility to satisfy all the varied interests of our complex modern life."

JAMES MURPHY, '94.



Poor and content, is rich and rich enough ;
But riches, fineless, is as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.

SHAKESPEARE.

